



**University of
Zurich**^{UZH}

**Zurich Open Repository and
Archive**

University of Zurich
University Library
Strickhofstrasse 39
CH-8057 Zurich
www.zora.uzh.ch

Year: 2015

Evaluating the (cost-)effectiveness of guided and unguided Internet-based self-help for problematic alcohol use in employees - a three arm randomized controlled trial

Boß, Leif ; Lehr, Dirk ; Berking, Matthias ; Riper, Heleen ; Schaub, Michael P ; Ebert, David Daniel

Abstract: **BACKGROUND:** Problematic alcohol consumption is associated with a high disease burden for affected individuals and has a detrimental impact on companies and society due to direct and indirect health costs. This protocol describes a study design to evaluate the (cost)-effectiveness of a guided and unguided Internet-based self-help intervention for employees called "GET.ON Clever weniger trinken" (be smart - drink less) compared to a waiting list control group. **METHODS:** In a three-arm randomized controlled trial, 528 German adults who are currently members of the workforce will be recruited by occupational health departments of major health insurance companies. Employees aged 18 and older displaying problematic drinking patterns (>21/14 drinks per week and an AUDIT score > 8/6 for men/-women) will be randomly assigned to one of three following study conditions: 1. unguided web-based self-help for problematic drinking, 2. adherence-focused guided self-help, and 3. waiting list control. Self-report data will be collected at baseline (T1), 6 weeks (T2), and 6 months (T3) after randomization. The primary outcome will be the reduction of alcohol standard units during the 7 days prior to T2, using the Timeline Followback method. Cost-effectiveness analyses to determine direct and indirect costs will be conducted from the perspectives of employers and the society. Data will be analyzed on an intention-to-treat basis and per protocol. **DISCUSSION:** There is a need to identify effective low-threshold solutions to improve ill-health and reduce the negative economic consequences due to problematic alcohol drinking in workforces. If the proposed web-based intervention proves both to be efficacious and cost-effective, it may be a useful tool to increase utilization rates of interventions for problematic drinking in occupational settings. **TRIAL REGISTRATION:** German Register of Clinical Studies (DRKS): DRKS00006105 , date of registration: 2014-07-07.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-015-2375-0>

Posted at the Zurich Open Repository and Archive, University of Zurich

ZORA URL: <https://doi.org/10.5167/uzh-114491>

Journal Article

Published Version



The following work is licensed under a Creative Commons: Attribution 4.0 International (CC BY 4.0) License.

Originally published at:

Boß, Leif; Lehr, Dirk; Berking, Matthias; Riper, Heleen; Schaub, Michael P; Ebert, David Daniel (2015). Evaluating the (cost-)effectiveness of guided and unguided Internet-based self-help for problematic alcohol use in employees - a three arm randomized controlled trial. BMC Public Health, 15(1043):online. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-015-2375-0>

STUDY PROTOCOL

Open Access



Evaluating the (cost-)effectiveness of guided and unguided Internet-based self-help for problematic alcohol use in employees - a three arm randomized controlled trial

Leif Boß^{1*}, Dirk Lehr¹, Matthias Berking², Heleen Riper¹, Michael Patrick Schaub³ and David Daniel Ebert²

Abstract

Background: Problematic alcohol consumption is associated with a high disease burden for affected individuals and has a detrimental impact on companies and society due to direct and indirect health costs. This protocol describes a study design to evaluate the (cost-)effectiveness of a guided and unguided Internet-based self-help intervention for employees called “GET.ON Clever weniger trinken” (be smart – drink less) compared to a waiting list control group.

Methods: In a three-arm randomized controlled trial, 528 German adults who are currently members of the workforce will be recruited by occupational health departments of major health insurance companies. Employees aged 18 and older displaying problematic drinking patterns (>21/14 drinks per week and an AUDIT score > 8/6 for men/women) will be randomly assigned to one of three following study conditions: 1. unguided web-based self-help for problematic drinking, 2. adherence-focused guided self-help, and 3. waiting list control. Self-report data will be collected at baseline (T1), 6 weeks (T2), and 6 months (T3) after randomization. The primary outcome will be the reduction of alcohol standard units during the 7 days prior to T2, using the Timeline Followback method. Cost-effectiveness analyses to determine direct and indirect costs will be conducted from the perspectives of employers and the society. Data will be analyzed on an intention-to-treat basis and per protocol.

Discussion: There is a need to identify effective low-threshold solutions to improve ill-health and reduce the negative economic consequences due to problematic alcohol drinking in workforces. If the proposed web-based intervention proves both to be efficacious and cost-effective, it may be a useful tool to increase utilization rates of interventions for problematic drinking in occupational settings.

Trial Registration: German Register of Clinical Studies (DRKS): DRKS00006105, date of registration: 2014-07-07.

Keywords: Internet intervention, Alcohol, Work-related stress, Occupational health, Cost-effectiveness, Self-help, Problematic alcohol use, Alcohol use disorders, Randomized controlled trial

Background

Problematic alcohol use - a global health problem

Problematic alcohol consumption is associated with a high burden of disease [1, 2]. Alcohol use disorders (AUDs) are projected to become the fourth leading cause of disability in high-income countries by 2030 [3]. The 12-month prevalence for alcohol dependence in the U.S. population

is estimated to be 7 % [4] and in the German population 3.4 % [5]. AUDs are also linked to mental health problem domains, such as mood and anxiety disorders [6], work stress [7] and are associated with an increased risk for premature mortality [8].

However, the proportion of people with problematic drinking patterns that exceed the low-risk threshold but do not result in an AUD is even higher and might be more suitable to illustrate the actual dimension of the health problem [9]. Prevalence rates of such patterns vary considerably because there is no consensus when problematic

* Correspondence: boss@inkubator.leuphana.de

¹Division of Health Training Online, Innovation Incubator, Leuphana University Lüneburg, Rotenbleicherweg 67, D-21335 Lüneburg, Germany
Full list of author information is available at the end of the article

drinking begins [10, 11]. For example, in 2013, 24.6 % of the U.S. population reported binge drinking, i.e., having five or more drinks in one occasion within the last month [4]. In the German population, 14.2 % of men and women drink more than 24 and 12 g of alcohol per day, respectively [5], and 33.6 % engage in hazardous drinking as defined by the short form Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test [12].

In the present study, problematic drinking is alcohol consumption that is likely to lead to physical or psychosocial harm and will be defined based on the recommendations of the World Health Organization [13]. According to this, people engaging in problematic drinking consume more than 14 (women) or 21 (men) standard units of alcohol per week. Problematic alcohol consumption is associated with considerable costs due to impaired productivity and absence from work [14, 15]. Total alcohol-attributable costs per person range between \$358 and \$837 in high-income countries [2]. Indirect costs such as those due to productivity losses have shown to be the predominant cost-category with an average 72.1 % of all alcohol-attributable costs in high-income countries [2].

There are good reasons for offering services that help to reduce alcohol consumption in occupational settings. Workplaces offer a high potential for delivering alcohol prevention by reaching a high proportion of the target group [16, 17]. As there are correlations between alcohol drinking, absence from work, and related costs [18], occupational prevention programs may help to reduce impaired productivity due to, for example, alcohol-related absenteeism and presenteeism [19]. Moreover, Siegrist and Roedel [20] found evidence from prospective studies that work-related stress is a risk factor for problematic alcohol consumption. Based on a social learning paradigm, people may use alcohol as an alternative mechanism to cope with stressful situations (e.g. work stress) [21]. Such situations may include difficulties to relax from work or to cope with negative emotions. According to social environment models, peer pressure and the omnipresent availability of alcohol may add to the risk of increase drinking in those situations. Reducing these risk factors by providing exercises of emotional coping as a major part of an intervention might be beneficial.

Existing treatments at the workplace

Different approaches have been tested in occupational settings, for example, education programs, personal counseling, individual feedback, brief mail-out interventions, and management training [22]. However, effects of these interventions are mixed, and many studies lack sufficient methodological quality [22, 23]. Traditional occupational interventions are typically offered in large businesses that have an employee assistance program or other health-promoting plans. Thus, especially people

in smaller businesses are less likely to have access to these kinds of prevention programs [16]. Another barrier for implementing health interventions at the workplace may be low participation rates [23]. Reasons for these low rates include a preference for self-helping attempts [24] and a fear of stigmatization [25, 26].

Potential of web-based interventions

Using the Internet to provide brief self-help interventions may help to overcome some of the barriers for implementing traditional occupational health programs. People can access the intervention at any time and at any place without disclosing their identity [16]. Other advantages include the fact that participants can work at their own pace and review materials as often as they want. In addition, such interventions possibly reach affected people earlier than traditional health services, thereby preventing the onset of more severe health problems [27].

Efficacy of web-based interventions for problematic alcohol use

In recent years, studies on web-based interventions for alcohol reduction have been on the rise [28, 29]. Meta-analyses have revealed effect sizes of these kinds of interventions for reducing weekly alcohol units ranging from $g = 0.2$ [28] to $d = 0.4$ [29].

Web-based occupational health interventions for problematic alcohol use

There have only been a few studies on web-based alcohol interventions in occupational settings. For example, employees from an U.S. technology company participated in a web-based health promotion program designed for universal prevention of depression, anxiety, and problematic substance use [30]. This study showed that employees participating in this program were slightly more willing to change their drinking behavior compared to those in the control group. However, data of the total amount of drinking was not reported. Doumas and Hannah [31] tested a brief website that provides personalized normative feedback (PNF) on drinking to young employees in the 18-24-year age group. The study group found small effects on reductions of weekend drinking ($d = 0.3$), peak consumption ($d = 0.3$), and intoxication ($d = 0.2$) compared to a control group. Pemberton and his co-authors [32] tested a brief web-based intervention for high-risk drinkers and a web-based universal prevention program including PNF, motivational interviewing elements, and skills for behavioral change in military personnel. They found small effects for the intervention for high-risk drinkers on average drinks per drinking occasion, frequent heavy episodic drinking status, and estimated peak blood alcohol concentration (all about $d = 0.1$ compared to a control group). In

contrast, the effects of the prevention program were not significant. In a more recent study, Khadjesari and colleagues [33] analyzed the effects of an online screening and PNF in a workforce in the UK, but did not find improvements with regard to drinking behavior. In the long term, after 6 months, none of these interventions showed significant effects.

However, all described interventions were tested in very specific populations, for example, military personnel [32], adolescents [31], individual companies [33], thus, it is questionable, if findings can be generalized to other workforce populations. Moreover, to the best of our knowledge, none of these studies included an economic evaluation. All of the interventions mentioned above are based on a self-help paradigm. However, unguided web-based interventions, that means those without any human support (i.e., pure self-help), have been found to be less effective than guided interventions for depression and social phobia [34]. With regard to interventions for problematic alcohol consumption, the picture is less clear. In a recent meta-analysis, Riper and her co-authors [28] did not find differences in terms of efficacy between guided and unguided interventions across different studies, but the number of trials with guidance was very small ($n = 5$). Thus, there is a need to explore the (cost-)effectiveness of web-based interventions for reducing problematic alcohol consumption with and without guidance in the same study.

Aims of the study

The scope of this study is to evaluate the (cost-)effectiveness of a newly developed web-based cognitive-behavioral self-help intervention called GET.ON *Clever weniger trinken* (CWT) for employees with problematic alcohol consumption. The study has the following aims: 1) to assess the effectiveness of self-help CWT for reducing alcohol consumption compared to a control group, 2) to assess the effectiveness of CWT with adherence-focused guidance compared to a control group, 3) to assess the incremental cost-effectiveness ratio (ICER), that is the ratio between costs and clinical outcome, of guided and unguided CWT compared to a control group. We expect both intervention groups to be superior compared to the control group in terms of alcohol consumption reduction from baseline to the post-assessment. We hypothesize guided and unguided self-help CWT both to be more cost-effective compared to the control group at the 6-month follow-up assessment. As a secondary aim we explore the differences of additional professional support, i.e., adherence-focused guidance [35].

Methods

Study design

A three-arm randomized controlled trial (RCT) will be conducted to evaluate the web-based intervention CWT with and without guidance compared to a waiting list

control group (WLC). Assessments will take place before the allocation to the study conditions (T1), 6 weeks (T2), and 6 months (T3) after the allocation (Fig. 1). All procedures involved in the study will be consistent with the generally accepted standards of ethical practice approved by the University of Lüneburg (Germany) ethics committee (No. Boss201404_OT). The trial is registered in the German clinical trials register DRKS00006105.

Participants & procedure

Inclusion and exclusion criteria

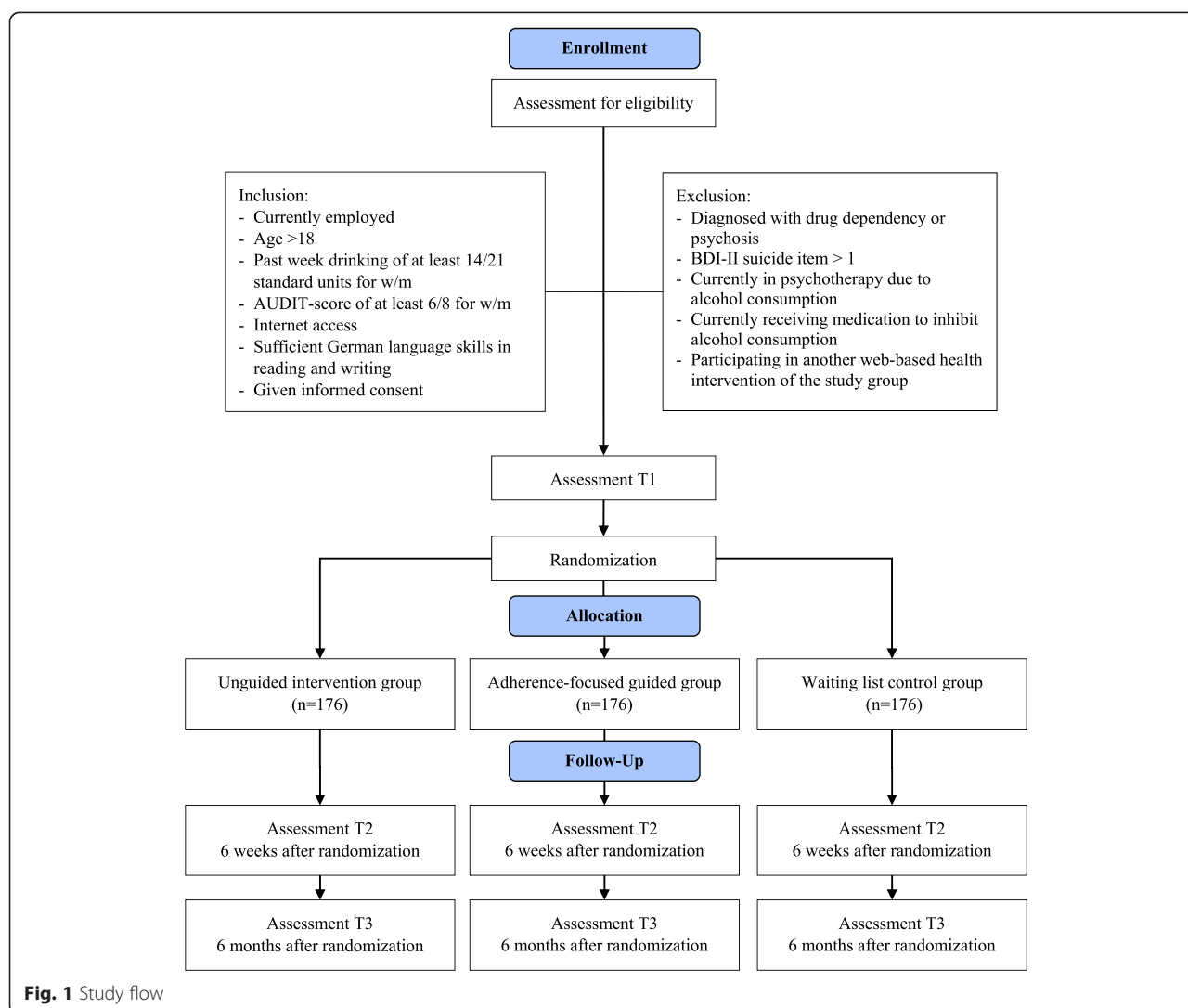
We include (a) working people, (b) who are above the age of 18, (c) who report drinking of at least 14/21 (women/men) standard units per week, (d) who have a score of at least 6/8 for women/men on the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT) [36], (e) who have Internet access, (f) who have sufficient German language reading and writing skills (self-reported), and (g) who are willing to give informed consent. We exclude subjects (a) who indicate that they have been diagnosed with psychosis or a drug dependency in the past, (b) who show a notable suicidal risk as indicated by a score greater than 1 on BDI [37] Item 9 ("I feel I would be better off dead"), (c) who have received medication or have begun psychotherapy to treat their problematic alcohol consumption, and (d) who are participating in another study on online-health training of our study group at the same time.

Recruitment

Participants will be recruited nationwide from the German-speaking population. The recruitment process is scheduled from autumn 2014 to autumn 2015 and will be conducted by several health insurance companies (BARMER GEK, KKH, BKK). The insurance companies advertise the study in their member-journals that will be sent to all of their insureds and they promote the study participation on their websites. Nevertheless, participation is not limited to the insureds of these companies and is not restricted to specific industrial sectors or occupational groups. An open access website (<http://www.geton-training.de/alkohol>) provides information on the intervention and study conditions. Potential participants sign up by providing an email address and name or pseudonym on the website.

Assessment of eligibility and randomization

The trial will be open to all people who meet criteria listed above. After registering, applicants receive an email with detailed information about the study procedures. Then, they will be informed that they can withdraw from the intervention and/or study at any time without any negative consequences. Applicants who continue to participate in the study will be asked to complete an online screening questionnaire. They must



fulfill all criteria of inclusion and none of the exclusion criteria, have to complete the baseline assessment (T1), and return the informed consent form to participate in the study.

Eligible applicants will be randomly allocated in a 1/1/1 ratio to one of the three trial arms: adherence-focused guided CWT, unguided CWT, or WLC. Randomization will take place at an individual level. The allocation will be performed by an independent researcher not otherwise involved in the study, using an automated computer-based random integer generator (randomisation.eu). During the randomization process, allocation will be concealed from participants, researchers involved in recruitment, and eCoaches. After being informed about the outcome of the randomization, participants in the two intervention groups will receive immediate access to the training. All data is collected using a secure web-based assessment system (AES, 256-bit encrypted).

Intervention

The web-based intervention CWT comprises five modules (Table 1). Each includes general information, illustrative examples, interactive exercises, quizzes, audio and video files, and downloadable work sheets (Figs. 2, 3, 4). The intervention combines different examples of good clinical practice in alcohol treatment [38], tools to control drinking behavior [39], and an emotion regulation training [40]. The combination of these elements is meant to initiate and promote the processes of change that allow participants to move from one stage of behavioral change to another, as defined by the Transtheoretical Model of Health Behavior Change [41].

Participants are advised to complete each module within one week. The Module 1 includes three major sections: section a) provides an overview of the training content, an explanatory model of conditions that may lead to increased consumption of alcohol (e.g. the wish

Table 1 Content of the web-based training GET.ON CWT

Module	Intervention content
1	Psychoeducation Personalized normative feedback Motivational interviewing
2	Planning of behavioral change
3	Maintenance of behavioral change Emotion regulation Behavioral activation
4	Maintenance of behavioral change Emotion regulation
5	Planning for the future

to relax after work or some kind of peer pressure), and an explanation of alcohol standard units and why this measure is useful to monitor alcohol consumption. Section b) consists of personalized normative feedback. By completing a short self-assessment, participants identify their own drinking patterns in comparison to normative drinking guidelines. Participants who show a drinking pattern of high risk for alcohol dependency receive information about health services they should use in addition to the online intervention. Participants belonging to a high-risk group (e.g. pregnant participants) are advised to abstain from alcohol. This kind of a normative feedback element as stand-alone-intervention has been shown to effectively reduce drinking [42]. It aims to enable participants to reconsider their drinking habits by comparing their own alcohol consumption to that of peers and health norms [43]. In section c) different exercises are presented in a non-directive style based on motivational interviewing principles [44] that are meant to elicit behavioral change. The participants reflect on advantages and disadvantages of their drinking, think of reasons for change, and determine a personal goal (e.g. to reduce alcohol consumption in specific situations, to become abstinent, or to just monitor drinking habits).

An additional tool of the training program is an online-diary, which participants can use to record how much they drank on the previous day and to set a personal limit for the next day. At the beginning of each subsequent module, participants reflect on their drinking on the previous days. The diary is accessible via Internet or smartphone.

The core element in Module 2 is a four-step plan to control alcohol consumption in specific situations. It is theoretically based on the Health Action Process Approach (HAPA) [45] and elements of the Problem Solving Therapy (PST) [46]. The plan consists of the following steps: 1) Participants choose a typical situation in which it is hard for them to abstain from alcohol, 2) determine a drinking limit for this situation, 3)

explore possible solutions for behavioral change in this kind of situation, and 4) describe in detail how to put their solution into practice. At the end of Modules 2 to 5, participants receive additional information and techniques they can use to achieve their goals. This optional toolbox contains information on the following topics: how to refuse alcohol in social contexts, how to control situations in which alcohol is easily available (stimulus control), how to change drinking habits, and how to relax after work without drinking (relaxation techniques).

In Module 3, participants reflect on their first efforts of controlling alcohol, adopt or adapt a plan for behavioral change, or develop a new plan in response to another problematic drinking situation. Participants are then introduced to the nature of different emotions and how these are linked to alcohol consumption. There is evidence for the detrimental impact of negative emotional states on maladaptive drinking [47, 48]. Furthermore, participants start to learn evoking positive emotions without using alcohol, for example, by planning enjoyable activities. This planning process can be continued throughout the other modules.

Module 4 comprises techniques of emotional regulation to cope with negative affective situations. The core exercise is to accept and tolerate negative emotional states based on the Affect Regulation Training (ART) [40, 49]. Acquiring these competencies may help individuals to improve their drinking habits [50]. Participants begin this exercise by recognizing a situation in the past when they had to struggle with their emotions. Then, they reflect on the usefulness and positive aspects of the unwanted (negative) emotions and develop strategies for coping with them in this kind of situation (i.e., by accepting the current emotional state). At the end of the exercise, they are reminded that they are able to bear the acute emotion and that this state will pass.

Finally, in Module 5, participants think of their progress and describe how they can continue to improve. They define an alcohol limit for the future and choose techniques that appeared to be useful to stay within the limit that they have set for themselves.

Study conditions

Unguided CWT

Participants of the unguided intervention group will communicate with the team organizing the study during the study period but will not be supported by an eCoach. In the case of any technical problems, they can contact support via email.

Adherence-focused guided CWT

Participants of the guided intervention group will be supported by an eCoach. Guidance is mainly based on the supportive-accountability model of guidance in Internet interventions [51]. In this study, the primary aim of guidance will be to support participants to adhere

GET.ON
Gesundheits
Training.Online

Uwe | Benutzerprofil | Abmelden

Modul / Clever weniger trinken 2015_07_17 / Clever weniger Trinken - 1. Wissenswertes zum Trainingsstart

Start

- Aufgaben
- Nachrichten
- Kontaktpersonen
- Tagebuch
- Modul
- Clever weniger trinken

Begleitet durch: Leif Boß

Clever weniger trinken!

Text anhören

Lektion 1

1. Alkoholkonsum verändern
2. Vorbeugende Maßnahme
3. Konsum beobachten

0:55 / 2:25

Klicken Sie alternativ auf diesen Link und lesen Sie den Text des Videos

Der Veränderungsscheck

Wie **wichtig** ist Ihnen eine Veränderung Ihres bisherigen Alkoholkonsums?

Wie **zuversichtlich** sind Sie, dass Sie diese Veränderung auch wirklich erreichen?

Der Multiplikationswert Ihrer beiden Angaben kann zwischen 0 und 100 liegen. Nach dem Erwartungs-Mal-Wert Modell ist eine tatsächliche Veränderung bei Ihnen umso wahrscheinlicher, je größer dieser Wert bei Ihnen ist. Aber Achtung: der Wert sagt nichts darüber aus, ob überhaupt und wenn ja, wie dringend eine Veränderung Ihres Alkoholkonsums aus gesundheitlicher Perspektive ist.

Mein Wert liegt

zwischen 40 und 70

Damit liegt Ihr Veränderungswert im Mittelfeld.

Vielleicht sprechen bei Ihnen vergleichbar viele Aspekte für eine Veränderung Ihres Alkoholkonsums wie dagegen. Sie können eine Abwägung der Vor- und Nachteile des Alkoholkonsums hier im Training für sich einmal in Ruhe und quasi "schwarz auf weiß" vornehmen. Vorweg können Sie auch unseren kurzen Selbsttest durchführen und prüfen, ob Sie ein risikoarmes oder eher ein riskantes Konsummuster aufweisen.

Vielleicht befürchten Sie aber auch, die notwendigen Schritte für eine Veränderung nicht wirklich umsetzen zu können? Auch hierfür erhalten Sie in unserem Training viele Anregungen und Hilfestellungen. Möglichweise können Sie sich auch von unseren Begleitpersonen inspirieren lassen.

Fig. 2 Video that introduces training goals

to the training schedule. Every participant in this study group will be assigned to an eCoach during the training. The eCoaches are trained psychologists and will follow guidelines for the feedback process that are defined according to the content and structure of the intervention. At the beginning of the training, eCoaches send a message to the participants clarifying their supportive role in the program. Coaching guidance consists of two elements: a) adherence monitoring and b) feedback on

demand. These principles of guidance have already been described elsewhere [35].

Adherence monitoring includes regularly checking whether participants have completed the intervention modules on time and sending reminders if they did not complete at least one module within 7 days. The reminders are formulated in an encouraging and motivational style to avoid reactance. In addition, all participants receive a standardized message after having

GET.ON
Gesundheits
Training.Online

Uwe | Benutzerprofil | Abmelden

Modul / Clever weniger trinken 2015_07_17 / Clever weniger Trinken - 4. Veränderungen planen

Start

- Aufgaben
- Nachrichten
- Kontaktpersonen
- Tagebuch

Modul

- Clever weniger trinken

Begleitet durch: Leif Boß

Lektion 4

Veränderungen planen und ausprobieren

Mein Ziel

Der Idealzustand, dem wir uns zumindest annähern können, nennt sich "risikoarmer Alkoholkonsum". Dieser stellt quasi unser Bezugsmaß dar. Je näher wir diesem kommen, desto besser für unsere Gesundheit.

Wissen Sie noch wie viel Alkohol als risikoarm gilt?

- Für Frauen
- Für Männer

Bier: 5% Vol. 0,5l | ca. 20g Reinalkohol
Wein: 12% Vol. 0,2l | ca. 20g Reinalkohol
3 Schnäpse: 40% Vol. 0,06l | ca. 20g Reinalkohol

oder

oder

+ 2 alkoholfreie Tage pro Woche

... bedeutet risikoarm, nicht mehr als 1 Bier (0,5l) oder 1 Glas Wein (0,2l) - max. 2 Standardgläser pro Tag - zu trinken + an mindestens 2 Tagen pro Woche gar keinen Alkohol zu trinken.

In der vorherigen Lektion haben Sie für sich als Ziel gewählt:

Ich möchte meinen Alkoholkonsum mal 2-3 Wochen beobachten und aufschreiben, wie viel ich wann trinke!

Ist dieses Ziel für Sie noch aktuell oder wollen Sie ein neues Ziel auswählen?

- ☐ Ja, dies ist immer noch mein Ziel
- ☒ Nein, bei mir hat sich etwas verändert. Ich möchte mein Ziel verändern!

Ok, es ist wichtig eigene Ziele zu aktualisieren, wenn sich die Umstände verändern.

Welches der nachfolgend aufgeführten Ziele entspricht Ihrem neuen Ziel am ehesten?

- ☐ Ich möchte meinen durchschnittlichen Alkoholkonsum verringern!
- ☒ Es gibt Situationen in denen ich zuviel trinke, das möchte ich ändern!
- ☐ Ich möchte ganz aufhören zu trinken!
- ☐ Ich möchte einfach mal eine Pause machen und x Wochen keinen Alkohol trinken!
- ☐ Ich bin mir gar nicht sicher, ob ich etwas an meinem Alkoholkonsum ändern möchte!
- ☐ Ich möchte meinen Alkoholkonsum mal 2-3 Wochen beobachten und aufschreiben, wie viel ich wann trinke!

Ihr neues Ziel lautet:

"Es gibt Situationen in denen ich zuviel trinke, das möchte ich ändern!"

Fig. 3 Example of adaptive content

completed the first module to make sure that they stick to the program.

Feedback on demand includes offering participants the opportunity to contact their eCoach via the internal messaging system of the training platform and to receive individual feedback whenever such a need may arise. Within 48 h, the participants will receive personalized written feedback. The time required for coaching including all

reminders and feedback is estimated to be up to 1 h per participant.

Waiting list control (WLC)

Participants of the WLC will not get any kind of active training intervention. But they are informed that monitoring and reflecting on their drinking behavior by completing online-assessments can be a first step toward

The screenshot displays the GET.ON Gesundheits Training.Online web application. The top navigation bar shows the user's name 'Uwe' and options for 'Benutzerprofil' and 'Abmelden'. The breadcrumb trail indicates the current location: 'Modul / Clever weniger trinken 2015_07_17 / Clever weniger Trinken - 4. Veränderungen planen'. The left sidebar contains a 'Start' section with links to 'Aufgaben', 'Nachrichten', 'Kontaktpersonen', and 'Tagebuch', followed by a 'Modul' section with a link to 'Clever weniger trinken'. The main content area is titled 'Lektion 4' and 'Veränderungen planen und ausprobieren'. It features a 'Text anhören' button. The first step, 'Schritt 1: Situation auswählen', explains that users should identify situations where they typically drink alcohol. It includes a tip 'Wie ist es bei Ihnen?' and a text box where a user has entered: 'Nach der Arbeit trinke ich mit meinem Mann mehrmals die Woche eine Flasche Wein, manchmal auch eine zweite... Es fühlt sich auch hier schon selbstverständlich an.' and 'Mein Zielzustand: Die gemeinsamen Abende mit meinem Mann ohne Alkohol zu verbringen.' The second step, 'Schritt 2: Mein Trinklimit für diese Situation', asks users to set a realistic consumption goal, with a text box showing '0 Standardgläser'. The third step, 'Schritt 3: Lösungsideen sammeln', asks users to list ideas for change, with a text box containing: 'Wir überlegen uns an jedem Vortag eine kleine Aktivität (z.B. Urlaub planen, spazieren gehen), bei der wir keinen Alkohol trinken.', 'Wir gönnen uns abend einen alkoholfreien Cocktail oder ein anderes leckeres Getränk', and 'Wir machen gemeinsam Sport'.

Fig. 4 Example of a writing exercise for behavioral change planning

healthier drinking habits. In addition, participants will get access to the training after the 6-month follow-up assessment.

Measures

Primary outcome

Primary outcome will be the self-reported alcohol consumption (standard units) during the 7 days prior to T2, using the Timeline Followback (TLFB) method [52]. The TLFB has been shown to be a valid and reliable procedure to document recent drinking histories [53]. The procedure has been proven to capture drinking levels very well compared to a daily diary [54]. It has been also

validated as a web-based version [55]. Respondents retrospectively record their daily drinking by choosing the amount and kind of drinks they had out of a set of typical alcoholic drinks (e.g. a 330 ml bottle of beer or a 100 ml glass of wine). These quantities will be automatically converted to alcohol standard units and added to calculate the total sum score of units for the last 7 days.

As a secondary drinking measure, participants will be coded as responders if their drinking remains within the margin of low-risk, i.e., drinking not more than 14 (women) or 21 (men) standard units per week. Besides the drinking level, several other variables will be assessed as secondary outcomes (Table 2).

Table 2 Secondary outcome measures and assessment points

Outcome measures	T1	T2	T3
Alcoholic Drinks (Timeline Followback method)	✓	✓	✓
Alcohol Problems Questionnaire (APQ)	✓		✓
Readiness to Change Questionnaire (RTCQ)	✓	✓	✓
Depression Anxiety Stress Scale (DASS-21)	✓	✓	✓
Irritation Scale (IS)	✓	✓	✓
Effort Reward Imbalance Questionnaire (ERI-SF)	✓		✓
Work Limitations Questionnaire (WLQ)	✓	✓	✓
Single-Item Presenteeism Question	✓	✓	✓
Single item question on work ability	✓	✓	✓
General Self-Efficacy Scale (GSE)	✓	✓	✓
Assessment of Quality of Life (AQoL-8D)	✓	✓	✓
Trimbos and institute of Medical Technology Assessment Cost Questionnaire for Psychiatry (TiC-P-G)	✓		✓
Attitudes toward seeking psychological help (ATSPPH-SF)	✓	✓	✓
Use of other health services		✓	✓
Negative-Effects of Psychotherapy Inventory (INEP)			✓
Client Satisfaction Questionnaire (CSQ-8)			✓

T1 = baseline assessment before randomization, T2 = post assessment after 6 weeks, T3 = follow-up assessment after 6 months

Secondary outcome measures

Alcohol-related problems The Alcohol Problems Questionnaire (APQ) [56] will be used to measure common (23 items, e.g. “Have your friends criticized you for drinking too much?”) and occupational (8 items, e.g. „Have you been unable to arrive on time for work due to your drinking?“) alcohol-related problems. All items apply to a 6-month period prior to the assessment and can be answered by 1 = “Yes” or 0 = “No.”. Item scores can be added to calculate a common problems subdomain score (APQC) ranging from 0 to 23 and a work problems subdomain score (WORK), ranging from 0 to 8. The subdomains show internal consistencies of $\alpha = .92$ for the APQC and $\alpha = .82$ for WORK [57].

Readiness to change The Readiness to Change Questionnaire (RTCQ) [58, 59] is based on the stage of change model of Prochaska and DiClemente. It consists of three subdomains with four items each, corresponding to the stages through which a person moves in an attempt to resolve a drinking problem: precontemplation (e.g. “I don’t think I drink too much”), contemplation (e.g. “I enjoy my drinking, but sometimes I drink too much”), and action (e.g. “I am trying to drink less than I used to”). Respondents rate all items on a five-point Likert-type scale, ranging from 1 = “strongly disagree” to 5 = “strongly agree”. The subdomains show internal consistencies of $\alpha = .82$ for precontemplation, $\alpha = .86$ for contemplation, and $\alpha = .78$ for action.

Depression, anxiety, and stress The Depression Anxiety Stress Scale (DASS-21) [60] will be used to assess symptoms of depression, anxiety, and stress with seven items each. Respondents rate each item (e.g. “I found it hard to wind down”) on a four-point Likert-type scale, ranging from 0 = “Did not apply to me at all” to 3 = “Applied to me very much, or most of the time”. Total scores of the three subdomains range from 0 to 21. The DASS-21 shows internal consistencies of $\alpha = .88$ for depression, $\alpha = .82$ for anxiety, and $\alpha = .90$ for stress [61].

Work-related stress We will use two different measures to assess work-related stress. The Irritation Scale (IS) [62] operationalizes work-related stress in terms of cognitive (CI) and emotional irritation (EI), as reactions on uncertainty in the working environment. The CI subdomain consists of three items (e.g. “Even at home I often think of my problems at work.”). The EI subdomain consists of five items (e.g. “I get grumpy when others approach me.”). Respondents rate all items on a seven-point Likert-type scale (1 = “strongly disagree”, 2 = “largely disagree”, 3 = “rather disagree”, 4 = “moderately agree”, 5 = “partly agree”, 6 = “largely agree”, 7 = “strongly agree”). The items are added to a total irritation scale. Both subdomains show good internal consistencies, ranging from $\alpha = .85$ to $.97$ [62].

The Effort Reward Imbalance Questionnaire – Short Form (ERI-SF) [63] assesses stress based on the model of effort-reward imbalance. The subdomain “effort” consists of three items (e.g. “I have constant time pressure due to a heavy work load”). The subdomain “reward” consists of seven items (e.g. “My job promotion prospects are poor”). Respondents rate all items on a four-point Likert-type scale (1 = “strongly agree”, 2 = “agree”, 3 = “disagree”, 4 = “strongly disagree”). The subdomains show moderate to good consistencies, $\alpha = .77$ for effort and $\alpha = .82$ for reward [64].

Presenteeism We will use the short form of the Work Limitations Questionnaire (WLQ-8) [65, 66]. It consists of eight items, measuring the degree to which health problems interfere with the ability to perform in the job. All items are to be rated on a five-point Likert-type scale, ranging from 1 = “the whole time” to 5 = “none of the time” (e.g. “In the past 2 weeks, how much of the time did your physical health or emotional problems make it difficult for you to concentrate on your work?”). In addition, we will use an adapted version of the Single-Item Presenteeism Question (“To what extent has your physical or mental health problems affected your performance at work over the past 30 days?”) [67], ranging from 0 = “not at all” to 10 “extremely”, and a single item question on work ability (“Current work ability compared with the lifetime best”) [68], ranging from 0 = “completely unable to work” to 10 “work ability at its best”.

Self-efficacy The 10-item General Self-Efficacy Scale (GSE) [69] assesses a general sense of perceived self-efficacy, with the goal of predicting the ability to cope with daily problems and adapt after experiencing stressful life events. The respondents evaluate statements on a four-point Likert-type scale, ranging from 1 = „not at all true” to 4 = “completely true” (e.g. “I can typically handle whatever comes my way”). A higher score indicates higher self-efficacy. The item values can be added to a total score, ranging from 10 to 40. The internal consistency of the GSE is varying from $\alpha = .76$ to $.90$ in different samples [69].

Attitudes toward seeking professional psychological help The Attitudes Toward Seeking Professional Psychological Help Scale – Short Version (ATSPPHS-SF) [70] assesses attitudes toward seeking professional help for psychological problems. Respondents rate all of the ten items of this scale on a four-point Likert-type scale, ranging from 0 = “disagree” to 3 = “agree” (e.g. “If I believed I was having a mental breakdown, my first inclination would be to get professional attention.”). The items can be added to a total score, ranging from 0 to 30. The scale shows an internal consistency of $\alpha = .84$.

Negative side-effects Adverse effects will be measured with an adapted version of the Negative-Effects of Psychotherapy Inventory (INEP) [71]. The version used in this study consists of 15 items, assessing negative effects participants experienced within or after the completion of the web-based training. The INEP covers the following domains: negative intrapersonal changes, negative effects in an intimate relationship, family/friends, perceived dependence on the eCoach/intervention, and stigmatization (e.g. “I am anxious that my colleagues or friends could find out about my training participation”). Respondents rate all items on a four-point Likert scale, ranging from 0 = “no agreement at all” to 3 = “total agreement”. For each item, participants also state whether they attribute the adverse effects on the training participation or on other factors. Only item scores of those negative effects that were attributed on participating in the training are added to the total score. Higher total scores indicate more negative effects. The INEP shows an internal consistency of $\alpha = 0.85$.

Course evaluation To evaluate the course satisfaction we used the Client Satisfaction Questionnaire (CSQ-8) [72, 73] and adapted it to the context of web-based trainings. The CSQ consists of eight items, measuring the global client’s satisfaction with the training. Respondents rate all items (e.g. “How would you rate the quality of service you received?”) on a four-point Likert-type scale, with different responses (e.g. 1 = “Poor” to “Excellent”). Previous research indicated a high internal consistency of $\alpha = .92$

for the general version [74] and $\alpha = .92$ for the adapted version [75, 76].

Quality of life The Assessment of Quality of Life (AQoL-8D) [77] will be used as multi-attribute utility instrument. This measure consists of 35 items, covering eight subdomains of health-related quality of life which can be combined to a physical super dimension (independent living, pain, senses) and a mental super dimension (mental health, happiness, coping, relationships, self-worth). The respondents rate all items on a four-, five-, or six-point Likert-type scale, ranging from 1 = “very rarely” to 4 = “most of the time” (e.g. “Thinking about how often you experience serious pain: I experience it...”), from 1 = “never” to 5 = “always” (e.g. “How often do you feel socially excluded or left out?”), or from 1 = “very satisfying” to 6 = “very unpleasant” (e.g. “Your close relationships (family and friends) are:”). The scale shows internal consistencies of $\alpha = .88$ for the physical health dimension and $\alpha = .96$ for the mental health dimension [77].

Cost measure A German version of the Trimbos and Institute of Medical Technology Assessment Cost Questionnaire for Psychiatry (TiC-P-G) [78] will be used to record direct and indirect medical costs over the previous three months. Direct costs can be derived from information on the participants’ use of health services (e.g. general practice visits, sessions with psychiatrists, hospital days). To assess indirect costs participants register the number of “work loss” days (absenteeism from work) and the number of “work cut-back” days, i.e., days on that they were showing up for work despite of feeling ill (presenteeism). The questionnaire shows a good retest-reliability and achieves comparable results between patient-reported data and data derived from medical registrations [78].

Sample size calculation

We expect that both intervention groups will be, compared to the control group, superior in terms of the primary outcome from T1 to T2. The latest meta-analysis on mainly unguided web-based interventions for reducing alcohol consumption [28] yielded an overall effect size of $d = 0.20$. Subgroup analyses revealed no significant differences in effect size regarding the type of intervention (personalized normative feedback vs. more extended interventions) or the number of sessions. However, in an earlier meta-analysis, the same research group found indications for extended interventions to be more effective than personalized normative feedback with an average effect size of $g = 0.61$ for extended and $g = 0.27$ for PNF [79]. Because GET.ON CWT contains evidence-based cognitive-behavioral components over and above PNF and motivational interviewing, we expect a slightly greater effect than the one that was

found in the meta-analysis [28]. We aim to include 528 participants. This sample size will allow us to detect an effect size of $d = 0.30$ based on a power ($1-\beta$) of 80 % and an alpha error of .05 in a two-sided test, calculated using G*Power software [80].

Statistical analyses

The trial will be conducted in compliance with the study protocol and the Declaration of Helsinki. Aiming at an intention-to-treat design, we will include all participants who will have been randomly assigned to the conditions. Missing data will be handled using multiple imputations. In addition, per protocol analyses (PPA) will be performed, including only participants followed the intervention outlined in the study protocol. The evaluation will be conducted in accordance with the consolidated standards of reporting trials (CONSORT) [81].

Clinical evaluation

Analyses of covariance with baseline scores as covariate will be conducted to explore the effects of the interventions compared to the control group on all primary and secondary outcomes. A-priori contrasts will be defined to test the separate effects of the guided and unguided interventions compared to the control condition. For all analyses, Cohen's d will be calculated by subtracting the average change scores from baseline to post-assessment (T1-T2) of one study group from the other one and then dividing it by the pooled standard deviations of the change scores. We will also calculate the number needed to treat (NNT) with adherence-focused guided and unguided CWT to achieve one response, i.e., complying with the low-risk guideline, compared to the control group. For all statistical analyses, significance level will be set at $p < .05$ for two-sided tests.

Economic evaluation

To compare relative costs and outcomes of the study conditions, we will conduct cost-effectiveness and cost-utility analyses from the perspectives of employers and the society. In both analyses, the incremental cost-effectiveness ratio (ICER) will be calculated for a 6-months period using the following formula: $ICER = (\text{Cost intervention group} - \text{Cost control group}) / (\text{Effect intervention group} - \text{Effect control group})$ [82]. Treatment response will be the outcome to estimate the cost-effectiveness of the intervention whereas quality-adjusted life years (QALYs) will be the outcome to estimate cost-utility. The incremental cumulative costs will be calculated as the differences in the costs between the intervention groups and the control group. Costs to be estimated consist of direct costs for developing and maintaining the intervention, costs for staffing (i.e., for providing feedback and technical support), and opportunity costs caused by time spending on the intervention. The

non-parametric bootstrap method will be used to handle uncertainty in the ICER. In addition, results will be shown in a cost-effectiveness acceptability curve [83].

Ethical considerations

This study has been approved by the ethics committee of the Leuphana University of Lüneburg, Germany (No. Boss201404_OT).

Discussion

Problematic alcohol consumption among the workforce is a high-risk factor for individuals in terms of disease burden, and it can lead to high costs for employers and society [1, 2, 8]. As a low-threshold health program, web-based interventions can help people displaying problematic drinking behavior [29]. However, the effects of interventions for reducing alcohol consumption are, on average, small [28, 29, 79]. While there have been a few studies on the efficacy of these kinds of interventions in the workforce [30–32], to the best of our knowledge, no research has been done on cost-effectiveness.

Based on a sample of employees from different sectors, this study provides further evidence for the (cost-)effectiveness of web-based interventions for reducing problematic alcohol consumption in the workforce. The CWT intervention draws on components of traditional methods to treat alcoholism, such as self-monitoring and reflecting on drinking behavior. In addition, techniques commonly used in cognitive-behavioral therapy and emotion regulation trainings are integral elements of the training. To the best of our knowledge, there has been no web-based intervention for reducing problematic alcohol consumption that has integrated emotional psychoeducation and emotion regulation techniques. Given that recent research provide evidence for the relevance of emotion regulation skills for abstinence from alcohol [50], integrating these techniques in interventions for problematic alcohol use may be a promising strategy to further increase the effectiveness of such interventions.

Although there are hints that guided interventions are superior compared to unguided interventions in different health problem domains [34, 84, 85], it is unclear whether this holds for interventions for reducing problematic alcohol consumption. There may be only one study directly comparing different types of guidance in a web-based intervention within the same trial [86], but there is no study on the workforce. Research on the cost-effectiveness of these interventions is also scarce. Because the operational costs of these interventions may particularly be related to the level of guidance, it is of major interest to both employers and health care providers which type of intervention is more cost-effective. The more people use an unguided intervention, the lower the costs [87]. In contrast, the costs for personnel in guided interventions are

fixed and will not decrease when the number of users rises. In this three-armed trial, it will be possible to explore both the clinical effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of guided and unguided interventions.

This study has the following limitations: First, we chose a recruiting strategy that is based on the occupational health programs of several health insurance companies and did not focus on specific industrial sectors (e.g. finance, social services, health care, manufacturing, retail, or government) or specific occupational groups (e.g. managers or blue-collar workers). On the one hand, this allows us to estimate the mean (cost)-effectiveness of the intervention for the workforce. On the other hand, this certainly reduces the internal validity of the study because we cannot determine the (cost)-effectiveness for specific industrial sectors or occupational groups. Moreover, employees need to apply actively for study participation. Hence, the results may not generalize to non-help-seeking populations. Second, the economic evaluation to be conducted in this study will be based on actual intervention costs (direct intervention costs + opportunity costs for the participants). Costs associated with the implementation of the intervention (e.g. marketing) will not be considered. Third, attrition is often a problem in web-based interventions [88, 89]. Although we developed the intervention in a way that we hope keeps participants on track (e.g. they engage with integrated multimedia tools, keep an online-diary, and learn about individuals who successfully navigated exemplary situations), we expect several participants to stop using the intervention. We also expect participants to drop out of the study, i.e., to fail to take part in the follow-up assessments. Fourth, the primary aim of guidance in this study is to support participants to adhere to the intervention schedule. However, it may be the case that the level of support may be too low to have a meaningful incremental impact on the guided intervention in terms of psychopathological outcomes and cost-effectiveness compared to the unguided intervention. Fifth, due to limitations with regard to feasibility, only self-reported measurements will be used. Sixth, even though most of the self-rated measures show good psychometric properties, only a few have been validated in the context of online-assessments, for example the TLFB [55]. Seventh, in this trial, we will use a waiting list control group. This may increase the risk of overestimating intervention effects compared to an assessment-only control group [28]. However, due to practical and ethical reasons, we decided to give all control participants access to the unguided intervention after they will have finished the follow-up assessment.

Conclusions

This study allows us to assess the (cost-)effectiveness of a web-based intervention for reducing alcohol consumption

in a heterogeneous workforce. If shown effective, the CWT intervention would be a flexible solution for employees who do not use traditional services for alcohol treatment and for companies and society to overcome the high risk of ill-health and productivity losses due to alcohol-related problems. If the intervention works as intended, the next step would be to investigate which guidance format is the most feasible for dissemination to a broad community.

Abbreviations

AUD: Alcohol use disorder; PNF: Personalized normative feedback; CWT: Clever weniger trinken (name of the intervention); RCT: Randomized controlled trial; WLC: Waiting list control group; AUDIT: Alcohol use disorders identification test; BDI: Beck depression inventory; HAPA: Health action process approach; PST: Problem solving therapy; ART: Affect regulation training; TLFB: Timeline follow back; APQ: Alcohol problems questionnaire; RTCQ: Readiness to change questionnaire; DASS-21: Depression anxiety stress scale (short form); IS: Irritation scale; ERI-SF: Effort reward imbalance questionnaire (short form); WLQ-8: Work limitations questionnaire; GSE: General self-efficacy scale; ATSPHS-SF: Attitudes toward seeking professional psychological help scale (short form); INEP: Negative-effects of psychotherapy inventory; CSQ-8: Client satisfaction questionnaire; AQL-8D: Assessment of quality of life; TiC-P-G: Trimbos and institute of medical technology assessment cost questionnaire for psychiatry; PPA: Per protocol analyses; CONSORT: Consolidated standards of reporting trials; NNT: Number needed to treat; ICER: Incremental cost-effectiveness ratio; QALYs: Quality-adjusted life years.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interest.

Authors' contribution

DE, DL, and MB obtained funding for this study. LB, DL, DE, and HR contributed to the development of the GET.ON CWT training. DE was responsible for the initial study design draft, DL, HR and LB contributed to the final study design. LB drafted the manuscript. DE and DL supervised the writing process. All authors contributed to the further writing of the manuscript, all authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Acknowledgement

This study is funded by the European Union (EFRE: CCI2007DE161PR001). Furthermore, we would like to acknowledge Torsten Tarnowski for contributing to the development of the GET.ON CWT training.

Author details

¹Division of Health Training Online, Innovation Incubator, Leuphana University Lüneburg, Rothenbleicherweg 67, D-21335 Lüneburg, Germany.

²Department of Clinical Psychology and Psychotherapy, Friedrich-Alexander University Erlangen Nuremberg, Nögelsbachstraße 25a, D-90503 Erlangen, Germany. ³Swiss Research Institute for Public Health and Addiction, University of Zurich, Konradstrasse 32, CH-8031 Zürich, Switzerland.

Received: 1 July 2015 Accepted: 2 October 2015

Published online: 12 October 2015

References

1. Lim SS, Vos T, Flaxman AD, Danaei G, Shibuya K, Adair-Rohani H, et al. A comparative risk assessment of burden of disease and injury attributable to 67 risk factors and risk factor clusters in 21 regions, 1990-2010: A systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2010. *Lancet*. 2012;380:2224-60.
2. Rehm J, Mathers C, Popova S, Thavorncharoensap M, Teerawattananon Y, Patra J. Global burden of disease and injury and economic cost attributable to alcohol use and alcohol-use disorders. *Lancet*. 2009;373:2223-33.
3. Mathers CD, Loncar D. Projections of global mortality and burden of disease from 2002 to 2030. *PLoS Med*. 2006;3:2011-30.
4. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA): Table 5.8B – Substance Dependence or Abuse in the Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2012 and 2013.

- <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/sites/default/files/NSDUH-DetTabsPDFWHITML2013/Web/HTML/NSDUH-DetTabsSect5peTabs1to56-2013.htm#tab5.8b> (2013). Accessed 30 June 2015.
5. Pabst A, Kraus L, de Matos EG, Piontek D. Substanzkonsum und substanzbezogene Störungen in Deutschland im Jahr 2012. *Sucht*. 2013;59:321–31.
 6. Grant BF, Stinson FS, Dawson D, Chou SP, Dufour MC, Compton W, et al. Prevalence and co-occurrence of substance use disorders and independent mood and anxiety disorders: results from the National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions. *Arch Gen Psychiatry*. 2004;61:807–16.
 7. Frone MR. Work stress and alcohol use. *Alcohol Res Health*. 1999;23:284–91.
 8. Whiteford H, Degenhardt L, Rehm J, Baxter AJ, Ferrari AJ, Erskine HE, et al. Global burden of disease attributable to mental and substance use disorders: findings from the Global Burden of Disease Study 2010. *Lancet*. 2013;382:1575–86.
 9. Saunders JB, Lee NK. Hazardous alcohol use: its delineation as a subthreshold disorder, and approaches to its diagnosis and management. *Compr Psychiatry*. 2000;41:95–103.
 10. International Center for Alcohol Policies (ICAP). (2008). Quick reference guide to the ICAP Blue Book: Implementing alcohol policy and targeted interventions. Washington, DC: Author.
 11. Harding R, Stockley CS. Communicating through government agencies. *Ann Epidemiol*. 2007;17.
 12. Hapke U, v. der Lippe E, Gaertner B. Riskanter Alkoholkonsum und Rauschtrinken unter Berücksichtigung von Verletzungen und der Inanspruchnahme alkoholspezifischer medizinischer Beratung: Ergebnisse der Studie zur Gesundheit Erwachsener in Deutschland (DEGS1) [Alcohol consumption, at-risk and. *Bundesgesundheitsblatt*. 2013;56:809–13.
 13. Organization WH. (Ed): *WHO Guide to Mental Health in Primary Care*. UKth ed. London: Royal Society of Medicine Press; 2000.
 14. Frone MR. Prevalence and distribution of alcohol use and impairment in the workplace: a U.S. national survey. *J Stud Alcohol*. 2006;67:147–56.
 15. Baumberg B. The global economic burden of alcohol: a review and some suggestions. *Drug Alcohol Rev*. 2006;25:537–51.
 16. Ames GM, Bennett JB. Prevention interventions of alcohol problems in the workplace. *Alcohol Res Health*. 2011;34:175–87.
 17. Glasgow RE, Vogt TM, Boles SM. Evaluating the public health impact of health promotion interventions: the RE-AIM framework. *Am J Public Health*. 1999;89:1322–7.
 18. Roche AM, Pidd K, Berry JG, Harrison JE. Workers' drinking patterns: The impact on absenteeism in the Australian work-place. *Addiction*. 2008;103:738–48.
 19. Rey-Riek S, Güttinger F, Rehm J. Lohnt sich betriebliche Suchtprävention? [Is prevention of substance abuse for employees cost-beneficial?]. *Suchttherapie*. 2003;4:12–7.
 20. Siegrist J, Roedel A. Work stress and health risk behavior. *Scand J Work Environ Health*. 2006;32:473–81.
 21. Vasse RM, Nijhuis FJ, Kok G. Associations between work stress, alcohol consumption and sickness absence. *Addiction*. 1998;93:231–41.
 22. Webb G, Shakeshaft A, Sanson-Fisher R, Havard A. A systematic review of workplace interventions for alcohol-related problems. *Addiction*. 2009;104:365–77.
 23. Schulte B, O'Donnell AJ, Kastner S, Schmidt CS, Schäfer I, Reimer J. Alcohol screening and brief intervention in workplace settings and social services: a comparison of literature. *Front Psychiatry*. 2014;5:131.
 24. Saunders SM, Zygowicz KM, D'Angelo BR. Person-related and treatment-related barriers to alcohol treatment. *J Subst Abuse Treat*. 2006;30:261–70.
 25. Cook R, Schlenger W. Prevention of substance abuse in the workplace: review of research on the delivery of services. *J Prim Prev*. 2002;23:115–42.
 26. Reynolds GS, Lehman WEK, Bennett JB. Psychosocial correlates of the perceived stigma of problem drinking in the workplace. *J Prim Prev*. 2008;29:341–56.
 27. Van Zoonen K, Buntrock C, Ebert DD, Smit F, Reynolds CF, Beekman ATF, et al. Preventing the onset of major depressive disorder: a meta-analytic review of psychological interventions. *Int J Epidemiol*. 2014;43:318–29.
 28. Riper H, Blankers M, Hadiwijaya H, Cunningham J, Clarke S, Wiers R, et al. Effectiveness of guided and unguided low-intensity internet interventions for adult alcohol misuse: A meta-analysis. *PLoS One*. 2014;9.
 29. White A, Kavanagh D, Stallman H, Klein B, Kay-Lambkin F, Proudfoot J, et al. Online alcohol interventions: a systematic review. *J Med Internet Res*. 2010;12:e62.
 30. Billings DW, Cook RF, Hendrickson A, Dove DC. A web-based approach to managing stress and mood disorders in the workforce. *J Occup Environ Med*. 2008;50:960–8.
 31. Dumas DM, Hannah E. Preventing high-risk drinking in youth in the workplace: a web-based normative feedback program. *J Subst Abuse Treat*. 2008;34:263–71.
 32. Pemberton MR, Williams J, Herman-Stahl M, Calvin SL, Bradshaw MR, Bray RM, et al. Evaluation of two web-based alcohol interventions in the US military. *J Stud Alcohol Drugs*. 2011;72:480.
 33. Khadjesari Z, Freemantle N, Linke S, Hunter R, Murray E. Health on the web: randomised controlled trial of online screening and brief alcohol intervention delivered in a workplace setting. *PLoS One*. 2014;9:e112553.
 34. Baumeister H, Reichler L, Munzinger M, Lin J. The impact of guidance on Internet-based mental health interventions - a systematic review. *Internet Interv*. 2014;1:205–15.
 35. Ebert DD, Lehr D, Smit F, Zarski A-C, Riper H, Heber E, et al. Efficacy and cost-effectiveness of minimal guided and unguided internet-based mobile supported stress-management in employees with occupational stress: a three-armed randomised controlled trial. *BMC Public Health*. 2014;14:807.
 36. Babor TF, Higgins-Biddle JC, Saunders JB, Monteiro MG. The alcohol use disorders identification test. *Guidel use Prim care*. 2001;2.
 37. Beck AT, Steer A, Brown GK. BDI-II: Beck Depression Inventory Manual. 2nd ed. San Antonio: Psychological Corporation; 1996.
 38. Hester RK, Miller W. Handbook of Alcoholism Treatment Approaches: Effective Alternatives. 3rd ed. Boston: Allyn and Bacon; 2003.
 39. Miller WR, Muñoz RF. Controlling Your Drinking: Tools to Make Moderation Work for You. 2nd ed. New York: Guilford Press; 2013.
 40. Berking M, Ebert D, Cuijpers P, Hofmann SG. Emotion regulation skills training enhances the efficacy of inpatient cognitive behavioral therapy for major depressive disorder: a randomized controlled trial. *Psychother Psychosom*. 2013;82:234–45.
 41. Prochaska JO, Velicer WF. The Transtheoretical Model of Health Behavior Change. *Am J Heal Promot*. 1997;12:38–48.
 42. Riper H, van Straten A, Keuken M, Smit F, Schippers G, Cuijpers P. Curbing problem drinking with personalized-feedback interventions: a meta-analysis. *Am J Prev Med*. 2009;36:247–55.
 43. Chan KK, Neighbors C, Gilson M, Larimer ME, Alan Marlatt G. Epidemiological trends in drinking by age and gender: Providing normative feedback to adults. *Addict Behav*. 2007;32:967–76.
 44. Rollnick S, Miller WR, Butler C. Motivational Interviewing in Health Care: Helping Patients Change Behavior. Guilford Press; 2008.
 45. Schwarzer R. Modeling health behavior change: how to predict and modify the adoption and maintenance of health behaviors. *Appl Psychol*. 2008;57:1–29.
 46. D'Zurilla TJ, Nezu AM. Problem-solving therapies. In: Dobson KS, editor. Handbook of cognitive-behavioral therapies. 2nd ed. New York: Guilford; 2001. p. 211–45.
 47. Cooper ML, Frone MR, Russell M, Mudar P. Drinking to regulate positive and negative emotions: a motivational model of alcohol use. *J Pers Soc Psychol*. 1995.
 48. Swendsen JD, Tennen H, Carney M, Affleck G, Willard A, Hromi a. Mood and alcohol consumption: an experience sampling test of the self-medication hypothesis. *J Abnorm Psychol*. 2000;109:198–204.
 49. Berking M, Whitley B. Affect Regulation Training: A Practitioners' Manual. New York: Springer; 2014.
 50. Berking M, Margraf M, Ebert D, Wupperman P, Hofmann SG, Junghanns K. Deficits in emotion-regulation skills predict alcohol use during and after cognitive-behavioral therapy for alcohol dependence. *J Consult Clin Psychol*. 2011;79:307–18.
 51. Mohr DC, Cuijpers P, Lehman K. Supportive Accountability: a model for providing human support to enhance adherence to eHealth interventions. *J Med Internet Res*. 2011;13:e30.
 52. Sobell LC, Agrawal S, Annis H, Ayala-Velazquez H, Echeverria L, Leo GI, et al. Cross-cultural evaluation of two drinking assessment instruments: alcohol timeline followback and inventory of drinking situations. *Subst Use Misuse*. 2001;36:313–31.
 53. Toll BA, Cooney NL, McKee SA, O'Malley SS. Short communication correspondence between Interactive Voice Response (IVR) and Timeline Followback (TLFB) reports of drinking behavior. *Addict Behav*. 2006;31:726–31.
 54. Carney MA, Tennen H, Affleck G, Del Boca FK, Kranzler HR. Levels and patterns of alcohol consumption using timeline follow-back, daily diaries and real-time "electronic interviews." *J Stud Alcohol*. 1998;59:447–54.

55. Rueger SY, Trela CJ, Palmeri M, King AC. Self-administered web-based timeline followback procedure for drinking and smoking behaviors in young adults. *J Stud Alcohol Drugs*. 2012;73:829–33.
56. Drummond DC. The relationship between alcohol dependence and alcohol-related problems in a clinical population. *Br J Addict*. 1990;85:357–66.
57. Williams BTR, Colin Drummond D. The Alcohol Problems Questionnaire: reliability and validity. *Drug Alcohol Depend*. 1994;35:239–43.
58. Heather N, Rollnick S, Bell A. Predictive validity of the Readiness to Change Questionnaire. *Addiction*. 1993;88:1667–77.
59. Hannöver W, Thyrian JR, Hapke U, Rumpf H-J, Meyer C, John U. The Readiness to Change Questionnaire (RCQ) in subjects with hazardous alcohol consumption, alcohol abuse and dependence in a general population survey. *Alcohol Alcohol*. 2002;37:362–9.
60. Lovibond PF, Lovibond S. The structure of negative emotional states: comparison of the Depression Anxiety Stress Scales (DASS) with the Beck Depression and Anxiety Inventories. *Behav Res Ther*. 1995;33:335–43.
61. Henry JD, Crawford JR. The short-form version of the Depression Anxiety Stress Scales (DASS-21): construct validity and normative data in a large non-clinical sample. *Br J Clin Psychol*. 2005;44:227–39.
62. Mohr G, Müller A, Rigotti T, Aycan Z, Tschan F. The assessment of psychological strain in work contexts: Concerning the structural equivalency of nine language adaptations of the irritation scale. *Eur J Psychol Assess*. 2006;22:198–206.
63. Siegrist J, Wege N, Pühlhofer F, Wahrendorf M. A short generic measure of work stress in the era of globalization: Effort-reward imbalance. *Int Arch Occup Environ Health*. 2009;82:1005–13.
64. Li J, Loerbroks A, Jarczok MN, Schöllgen I, Carney M a, Affleck G, et al. Psychometric properties and differential explanation of a short measure of effort-reward imbalance at work: a study of industrial workers in Germany. *Am J Ind Med*. 2012;55:808–15.
65. Lerner D, Rogers W, Chang H. Technical Report: Scoring the Short Form of the Work Limitations Questionnaire (WLQ-SF). 2009.
66. Lerner D, Adler D, Hermann RC, Chang H, Ludman EJ, Greenhill A, et al. Impact of a work-focused intervention on the productivity and symptoms of employees with depression. *J Occup Environ Med*. 2012;54:128–35.
67. Kigozi J, Lewis M, Jowett S, Barton P, Coast J. Construct validity and responsiveness of the single-item presenteeism question in patients with lower back pain for the measurement of presenteeism. *Spine*. 2014;39:409–16.
68. Ahlstrom L, Grimby-Ekman A, Hagberg M, Dellve L. The work ability index and single-item question: associations with sick leave, symptoms, and health - A prospective study of women on long-term sick leave. *Scand J Work Environ Heal*. 2010;36:404–12.
69. Schwarzer R, Jerusalem M. Generalized self-efficacy scale. In: Wright S, Johnston M, editors. *Measures in health psychology: A user's portfolio. Causal and control beliefs*. 1st ed. Windsor: NFER-NELSON; 1995. p. 35–7.
70. Fischer EH, Farina A. Attitudes toward seeking professional psychological help: a shortened form and considerations for research. *J Coll Stud Dev*. 1995;36:368–73.
71. Ladwig I, Rief W, Nestoriuc Y. Welche Risiken und Nebenwirkungen hat Psychotherapie? - Entwicklung des Inventars zur Erfassung Negativer Effekte von Psychotherapie (INEP) [What are the Risks and Side Effects to Psychotherapy? - development of an Inventory for the assessment of Negative]. *Verhaltenstherapie*. 2014;24:252–63.
72. Attkisson CC, Zwick R. The client satisfaction questionnaire. *Eval Program Plann*. 1982;5:233–7.
73. Schmidt J, Lamprecht F, Wittmann WW. Zufriedenheit mit der stationären Versorgung. Entwicklung eines Fragebogens und erste Validitätsuntersuchungen [Satisfaction with inpatient care development of a questionnaire and first validity assessments]. *Psychother Psychosom Medizinische Psychol*. 1989;39:248–55.
74. Larsen DL, Attkisson CC, Hargreaves W a, Nguyen TD. Assessment of client/patient satisfaction: development of a general scale. *Eval Program Plann*. 1979;2:197–207.
75. Thiar H, Lehr D, Ebert DD, Berking M, Riper H. Log in and breathe out: internet-based recovery training for sleepless employees with work-related strain - results of a randomized controlled trial. *Scand J Work Environ Health*. 2015;41(2):164–74.
76. Nobis S, Lehr D, Ebert DD, Baumeister H, Snoek F, Riper H, Berking M. Efficacy of a web-based intervention with mobile phone support in treating depressive symptoms in adults with type 1 and type 2 diabetes: a randomized controlled trial. *Diabetes Care*. 2015. doi:10.2337/dc14-1728.
77. Richardson J, Iezzi A, Khan M a, Maxwell A. Validity and reliability of the Assessment of Quality of Life (AQoL)-8D multi-attribute utility instrument. *Patient*. 2014;7:85–96.
78. Bouwmans C, De Jong K, Timman R, Zijlstra-Vlasveld M, Van der Feltz-Cornelis C, Tan Swan S, et al. Feasibility, reliability and validity of a questionnaire on healthcare consumption and productivity loss in patients with a psychiatric disorder (TIC-P). *BMC Health Serv Res*. 2013;13:217.
79. Riper H, Spek V, Boon B, Conijn B, Kramer J, Martin-Abello K. Effectiveness of e-self-help interventions for curbing adult problem drinking: a meta-analysis. *J Med Internet Res*. 2011;13:e42.
80. Faul F, Erdfelder E, Lang A-G, Buchner A. G*Power 3: a flexible statistical power analysis program for the social, behavioral, and biomedical sciences. *Behav Res Methods*. 2007;39:175–91.
81. Altman DG. Better reporting of randomised controlled trials: the CONSORT statement. *BMJ*. 1996;313:570–1.
82. Drummond MF, Sculpher MJ, Torrance GW, O'Brien BJ, Stoddart GL. *Methods for the Economic Evaluation of Health Care Programmes*. 3rd ed. Oxford: Oxford University Press; 2005.
83. Fenwick E, Byford S. A guide to cost-effectiveness acceptability curves. *Br J Psychiatry*. 2005;187:106–8.
84. Lancee J, van den Bout J, Sorbi MJ, van Straten A. Motivational support provided via email improves the effectiveness of internet-delivered self-help treatment for insomnia: A randomized trial. *Behav Res Ther*. 2013;51:797–805.
85. Johansson R, Sjöberg E, Sjögren M, Johnsson E, Carlbring P, Andersson T, et al. Tailored vs. standardized internet-based cognitive behavior therapy for depression and comorbid symptoms: a randomized controlled trial. *PLoS One*. 2012;7:e36905.
86. Blankers M, Koeter MWJ, Schippers GM. Internet therapy versus internet self-help versus no treatment for problematic alcohol use: a randomized controlled trial. *J Consult Clin Psychol*. 2011;79:330–41.
87. Andersson G, Titov N. Advantages and limitations of Internet-based interventions for common mental disorders. *World Psychiatry*. 2014;13:4–11.
88. Christensen H, Griffiths KM, Farrer L. Adherence in internet interventions for anxiety and depression. *J Med Internet Res*. 2009;11:e13.
89. Murray E, White IR, Varagunam M, Godfrey C, Khadjesari Z, McCambridge J. Attrition revisited: adherence and retention in a web-based alcohol trial. *J Med Internet Res*. 2013;15:e162.

Submit your next manuscript to BioMed Central and take full advantage of:

- Convenient online submission
- Thorough peer review
- No space constraints or color figure charges
- Immediate publication on acceptance
- Inclusion in PubMed, CAS, Scopus and Google Scholar
- Research which is freely available for redistribution

Submit your manuscript at
www.biomedcentral.com/submit

